

SUBSCRIBE
TODAY

THE CITIZEN.

AN INDEPENDENT
WEEKLY

50c a Year.

Devoted to the Interests of the Home, School, and Farm.

50c a Year

VOL. I.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1900.

NO. 51.

THE CITIZEN

C. REXFORD RAYMOND, Editor.

Published at the office of

THE CITIZEN, Berea, Ky.

Entered at the Post-office at Berea, Ky., as second-class mail-matter.

THE CITIZEN is nearly a year old. Its voice has reached many counties, and its weekly calls have brightened many homes. We think each number has contained some wise or inspiring word which has been worth the entire cost of the subscription.

The illness of the editor however has prevented the paper from doing as much as was expected.

Professor C. Rexford Raymond, well known in Berea and throughout a large part of Eastern Kentucky, will take charge of the paper some time next month. This arrangement makes it certain that the CITIZEN will be more valuable and more popular than ever the coming year.

Our next number will contain accounts of Commencement, the visit of Miss Helen Gould, the other distinguished visitors, and much besides that you will wish to read. Subscribe to day and make sure of this extra number without extra cost.

When will you have a son or daughter to graduate?

Where there's a will there's a way.

Commencement Day proves that Berea College is now known and appreciated throughout the whole land.

Foreign News.

On account of the murderous "Boxers" of China the life of every foreigner is in danger. The powers are taking the matter in hand and marines from several Western nations have landed in Tien Tsin and Peking.

The editor of the Christian Herald Louis Klopach has been making a tour of the famine districts of India.

The latest reports from South Africa are that Lord Roberts has occupied Johannesburg and the people are surrendering. Communications with Pretoria are shut off, but it is reported that Pres. Kruger has been captured.

National News.

The Philippine commission reached Manila Sunday.

It is rumored that Aginaldo has been shot and wounded by the soldiers of the Thirty Third Infantry.

The census enumerators at work now in the United States numbers 52,631 Kentucky has 1,318.

The Kansas farmers will begin this week to harvest the greatest wheat crop ever harvested in the state. The average is 4,685,819 and the crop is at 85,000,000 bushels.

Kentucky News.

The Confederate Reunion in Louisville closed Saturday to meet next year at Memphis.

An indictment has been issued against Wm. S. Taylor for the murder of Goebel.

It is believed that gold has been discovered in Sulphur Lick Creek Franklin county.

Until Further Notice

Subscribers to

THE CITIZEN

may get also

The Toledo Blade or
The Louisville Commercial

For 50c a Year.
All for \$1 00 a year.

Don't Miss It
Come at Once

All subscriptions must come
through THE CITIZEN.

Locals and Personals.

Pat Kern and family were in Louisville last week.

Rev. J. A. Burnas, a former teacher, was in town last week.

Pres. Frost and several visitors arrived Saturday night.

Miss Lottie Woodford is stopping with Mrs. Woodford.

Bicycle repairing and Sundries at Coddington's Tin shop. J. C. Burnam.

Mrs. Dodge arrived come from Cumberland Gap last Thursday.

Hellen Gould arrived yesterday in her private car to spend Commencement.

E. L. Robinson and M. M. Miller are busy taking the Census of our village.

Harry Coddington, who has been attending Perdue University, returned yesterday.

Miss Flora Tucker, of Milledgeville, spent Commencement week here with her friends.

Miss Fannie Hopper, of Madisonville, O., is here attending commencement.

Miss Nannie V. Miller and Mr. E. W. Morson visited Peytontown Sunday.

T. R. Johnson, of Lancaster, has been visiting Miss Lizzie P. Gentry, of our city.

Charles Coyle, who has been in the mercantile business in Indiana, arrived here Saturday with his wife.

Millard West, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue of the Eighth District, was in our city Saturday.

Miss Eva Woods, who has been visiting here for quite a while, left for her home in Lexington, Thursday.

You can be cheerful and happy only when you are well. If you feel "out of sorts" take Herbine, it will brace you up. Price, 50 cts. S. E. Welch.

The result of an over indulgence in food or drinks are promptly rectified, without pain or discomfort, by taking a few doses of herbine. Price 50 cts. S. E. Welch, Jr.

On May 29 Rev. T. L. Routt, '97, was united in marriage to Miss Maud Fletcher at the home of the bride, Shelbyville, Ind. Mr. Routt has just graduated from Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta Ga.

If your child is cross or peevish, it is no doubt troubled with worms. White's Cream Vermifuge will remove the worms, and its tonic effect restore its natural cheerfulness. Price, 25 cts. S. E. Welch, Jr.

Much pain and uneasiness is caused by piles, sparing neither age nor sex. Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment cures the most obstinate cases. Price, 50 cts. in bottle, tubes 75 cts. S. E. Welch, Jr.

Rev. L. W. Simmons, of Floral City, Florida, father of T. T. Simmons, who is attending school here, arrived in our city Friday on his way home from the Confederate Reunion at Louisville. He preached at the Baptist Church Sunday night.

When a knight of old entered a company of ladies he removed his helmet to indicate that he considered himself among friends, and that there was no need to protect himself. This practice has survived in the custom of raising the hat when saluting a lady.—June Ladies' Home Journal.

Announcement has been made of the wedding of I. L. McLaren and Miss Grace H. Barton, both former students at Berea. The wedding will take place June 14, at the home of the bride's brother, Rev. W. E. Barton, in Oak Park, Ill. The bride and groom will spend the summer in Oak Park.

There seems to be a revival of interest in needlework as an art. The Ladies' Home Journal asked for photographs of sofa pillows, and the response to the request was almost overwhelming—pictures literally pouring in. The judges who awarded the prizes for the best examples of this variety of needlework were greatly surprised at the artistic excellence of most of the specimens offered. Better work, and apparently very much more work, is being done with the needle than ever before. The Journal will have several pages showing fifty of the best of these pillows.

A PROCLAMATION OF

ECONOMY for the Spring and Summer
Season in Men's and Boys' Fine
Stylish Made

CLOTHING!

WE are prepared to cloth you with the Lowest-priced, rightly made, absolutely all-wool Clothing in America. Rightly-made, as it is of famous "Vitals" Brand the only ready-to-wear Clothing Tailored on a strictly scientific basis in clean, well ventilated workrooms. Perfect fitting and wear-resisting, because the inside, the "Vitals," the very life of the garment, is carefulness in making, represents the expenditure of time and thought, and is a decided contrast to the tailoring seen in ordinary ready-to-wear Clothing. The Fabrics that we show are the very newest designs that will be seen this season. Many confined exclusively to us, in the face of the above facts. The most extraordinary feature combining our great offer is, that we can and do sell our Clothing at

LESS MONEY

Than elsewhere. How can we afford to sell such high-grade Clothing for less money than elsewhere? Our answer is pure and simple. Ours is a modern store, constructed strictly on progressive plans, our Clothing is sold on the smallest margin of profit, depending on a large volume of business. The more Clothing we sell, the greater our purchasing power the lower our prices, that's the story in a nut-shell.

COVINGTON & MITCHELL

RICHMOND - KENTUCKY

Mrs. C. M. Baker, of Mt. Victor, O., is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Elenor Craig, of Mt. Vernon, O. is visiting her daughter Mrs. Nixon.

Have you a cough? A dose of Cousen's Honey of Tar will relieve it. Price, 25, and 50 cts. S. E. Welch, Jr.

Rev. R. C. Bedford, a trustee and traveling agent for Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, was in our village this week. He spoke at the chapel Monday morning.

To allay pains, subdue inflammation, heal foul sores and ulcers, the most satisfactory results are obtained by using Ballard's Snow Liniment. Price, 25 and 50 cts. S. E. Welch, Jr.

The examination for teachers in Owsley county occurred at Booneville, May 18th and 19th. Twenty-nine were examined; three received first class certificates, five second, seven third, and thirteen failed.

There is nothing so safe and so satisfactory for washing colored goods, both light and dark, as starch. Make a gallon of thick starch with half a cupful of rice or cornstarch, and four quarts of water. Add two gallons of tepid water to three-fourths of the starch, and the same amount of water to the remaining fourth. Wash the garment in the thickest starch-water, then wash in the next starch water. Rinse in clear water, dry in the shade, sprinkle, and iron on the wrong side.—June Ladies' Home Journal.

Don't Leave Berea

Without laying in a summer's supply of writing material from the Printing-office. You can't get it at home as cheap as we can sell it to you. A fine present to the home folks will be a nice lot of paper and envelopes.



T. A. ROBINSON, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

Nature's Danger Signals.

Do your eyes blur at times? Do they hurt after reading? Are there frequent headaches? Are the muscles around the eyes drawing wrinkles and crows' feet? They are Nature's danger signals. Only when sight is gone is the terrible danger realized.

It costs so little to help the eyes, if done in time. I can give the early help—later I have to refer the work to oculists.

I examine the eyes in the most intelligent and careful manner without charge. If glasses are needed I can supply the correct lenses mounted in any manner desired.

T. A. ROBINSON, Jeweler and Optician.

BEREA - KY.

Commencement Week.

The earliness of Commencement week is quite noticeable, especially to the students, as there has been no hot weather and everything has been favorable for study up to the closing exercises.

Memorial Day, Wednesday, was not included in Commencement week, but it came so near to that time that it gave the students a holiday and has been appreciated by them along with the other. The day was rather disagreeable and rainy, and the program of the day had to be changed to suit the weather, but it was good and greatly enjoyed.

Friday night occurred the anniversary exercises of the Literary Societies at the chapel. A good and appreciative audience was present to enjoy the excellent program presented. The numbers were well chosen and each showed work and careful preparation.

The four societies were represented as follows: Madolin Trio, Phi Delta; John C. Chapin, Phi Delta; "A Students Vision;" Harold Johnston, Alpha Zeta, "Glimpse into the Future;" L. Williams, Beta Kappa, "The call of the Age;" Cornet Duet, Phi Delta, Farce, Utile Dulce, "The Chronothanatolettron;" Levi W. Beatty, Beta Kappa, "Ascension of Frederick Douglas;" Wallace A. Battle, Phi Delta, "Tenacity;" Perry F. Shrock, Alpha Zeta, "Opportunity." The societies are doing good work and are of great benefit to those who become active members.

The Senior Academy Exhibition was held Saturday with a well prepared and appropriate program. There were only four graduates and they are surely entitled to the honors which they received. The class presented the following subjects: Edwin Embree, "Selections from Hypatia;" James M. Racer, "Dreams;" Miss Myrtle C. Burr, "Hard Things;" James E. Ewers, "The Porto Rican Situation."

Sunday morning Rev. W. H. Hubbard, of Auburn N. Y., addressed the graduates of the different departments. The sermon was strong and full of wisdom and impressed many helpful thoughts and suggestions to the students who are to soon leave school for other work. While there are but two graduates from the college proper, there are several from other departments which shows the extended work the College is doing.

Rev. W. B. Marsh, of Talmadge, O., gave the address before the Literary Societies at the chapel Monday night. The attendance was rather small but the address was fairly good.

There is no wholesome and sensible minister who does not wish to have the good will of every class in his congregation, but he especially covets the respect and confidence of the young men. This is not because they are wiser than their elders, nor because they are more spiritual, but because they are unconventional and sincere to the last degree.—Jan MacLaren, in the June Ladies' Home Journal.

FOR CASH

Having adopted The CASH System, our prices have been reduced to meet the demands of the CASH trade. You can buy more goods for CASH than on credit.

Call and examine our large stock of Women and Men's fine Footwear and Gent's Furnishings at prices much lower than ever before.

Call and be Convinced.

DOUGLAS, BRIGHT & CO.

207 West Main Street, RICHMOND, KY.

The Berea Monument Co.

The result of good work and reasonable prices is that we now have customers in all parts of the State When you want

Anything in the monument line

Let us know and we will send you designs and prices

Headstones, \$6.00 up to any amount.

.. Marble and Granite Monuments ...

At prices to suit the times. Material and work first-class.

JOHN HARWOOD, Prop. Berea, Ky.

WORMS! WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE!
For 20 Years Has Led all Worm Remedies. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.
Prepared by JAMES F. BALLARD, St. Louis.
Sold by S. E. WELCH, Jr. 1-17-01

For Sale.
37½ acres good Estil county land. Young peach orchard and some apple trees. Small cottage and out-buildings. Good limestone spring—lasts all summer. Land lies four miles south-east of Panola railroad station and seven miles south-west of Irvine. Address, W. D. Smith, Box 204, Berea, Ky. or 324 Wells St., Chicago Ill.

J. C. MORGAN,
Dental Surgery,
Office Hours, 8 to 12 A. M.,
1 to 3 P. M. National Bank Building
Richmond, Ky. 6-25-00

DENTAL SURGERY.
A. WILKES SMITH, D. D. S.
Smith Building, Main Street,
Richmond, Ky.
Telephone, Residence, No 62, Office, No 60.
6-25-00

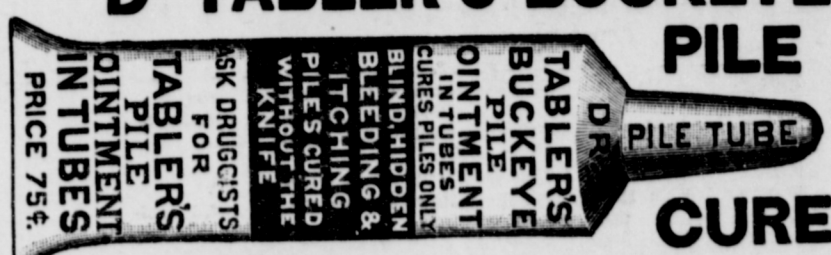
PATENTS DESIGNS
TRADE-MARKS
AND COPYRIGHTS
OBTAINED
ADVISE AS TO PATENTABILITY
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"
Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured.
Letters strictly confidential. Address,
E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

Kodol
Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion. Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

A BOON TO MANKIND!

DR. TABLER'S BUCKEYE



A New Discovery for the Certain Cure of INTERNAL and EXTERNAL PILES, WITHOUT PAIN.

CURES WHERE ALL OTHERS HAVE FAILED.

TUBES, BY MAIL, 75 CENTS; BOTTLES, 50 CENTS.

JAMES F. BALLARD, Sole Proprietor, 310 1/2 Main Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

CENTER STREET ART GALLERY

C. I. OGG, Proprietor.

Up-to-Date Photos. Nothing But The Best Finish at the Lowest Prices. 6-28-00

BURTON,
The Photographer,
DEALER IN AMATEUR SUPPLIES
Fine Photographs at Reasonable Prices
Views about Berea a specialty. 6-28-00

C. F. HANSON'S
LIVERY
6-28-00

You Want GOOD GLASSES



IF YOU WANT THEM AT ALL
Glasses that are not properly adjusted to your eyes are actually dangerous. I know it, and you ought to know it. I will not attempt to suit glasses to your eyes until I know what is needed. Eyes examined free.

A Nice line of Novelties in JEWELRY.

T. A. ROBINSON, Jeweler and Optician. 6-28-00

LEWIS A. DAVIS,
Medicine and Surgery
Berea, Ky.
Office in Hanson Bld. 9-23-00

E. B. McCOY, Dentist,
Berea, Kentucky. 6-28-00

THE CITIZEN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

BEREA, - - - KENTUCKY

JUNE—1900.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

A notice has been issued by the Parisian police warning the public, and especially foreign visitors, that a great number of false 50-franc notes are circulating in Paris and the large French towns. The notes are cleverly engraved and blended on special paper, resembling that used by the Bank of France, and inexperienced people may be easily deceived.

A new invention that is already on the market in Germany is that of artificial stone steps. A design imitating staircase carvings of any desired color is pressed into the steps when still soft, and as the design or figures penetrate to a considerable depth they last as long as the steps. Beautiful designs can be used and have been found suitable for fine residences.

Frederick W. Atkinson, who has been appointed superintendent of education in the Philippines, is 6 feet 4 inches in height, broad in proportion and of immense personal strength. Like Mr. Frye, superintendent of education in Cuba, he is a graduate of Harvard. He is 35 years old, and before receiving his new appointment was principal of the Springfield (Mass.) high school.

Queen Victoria's walking stick is one of great historic value, having been the property of Charles II., to whom it was presented by a citizen of Worcester. Originally it was a branch of the tree in Boscombe in which Charles II. hid when he was pursued by Cromwell's men. To the plain gold handle that it first had the queen has added a queer little Indian idol, a part of the loot from Seringapatam.

The model village of Biltmore, N. C., built and managed by Mr. George Vanderbilt, not only boasts of electric lighting for streets, but for houses as well, and, what is more, the residents have the advantages of electric heating and cooking. Electric cooking, says the Western Electrician, is a luxury beyond the reach of the average householder, but Mr. Vanderbilt's villagers enjoy it to the full extent of its present development.

The net value of the estate of the late John Ruskin has been sworn to at \$50,000. The \$1,000,000 he inherited from his father in 1864 he distributed fifteen years ago, retaining for himself only sufficient capital to yield him £1 a day. He bequeathed all his unpublished matter to Johanna Severn and Prof. C. E. Norton, of Cambridge, Mass., and revoked a bequest to the Bodleian library of books, portraits and drawings by himself and Turner.

Bishop William Taylor, who is now on the superannuated list of the Methodist Episcopal church, has had a most eventful career. Previous to his retirement from active life four years ago he had preached continuously for fifty-three years. He began as a street preacher in California and then went to work in foreign missions. He has worked in Africa, Australia, India, South America, Asia and in most of the islands of the South Pacific.

The woodcock seems to be rapidly nearing the end of his race. The bird is not shot in the spring, but in many states the hunters are allowed to go after him in July. Early floods drown out his young; and, unlike quail, the woodcock is easily discovered and stops nesting. The bird commands a high price in the market and is followed relentlessly by the gunner who shoots to supply the table of the man who can afford to pay \$1.50 a head for his birds.

A novel and sensational divorce case has just been filed at Clinton, Ia. The plaintiff, Mrs. Albertina Kleinsmith, alleges that her husband, Michael Kleinsmith, kissed her, and that before doing so he smeared his lips with a subtle and deadly poison. She alleges that immediately after she became deathly ill from the poison with which he had smeared his lips, and for some time her life was in danger, and was saved only as by a miracle. The husband denies the charge.

New York and other American centers of population are to furnish servant girls for London and other foreign cities. Norman E. Lees, a representative of the National Domestic Association, of London, arrived in New York the other day on the St. Louis. He is commissioned to engage an unlimited number of house servants, who will be guaranteed good positions in the best families abroad and whose passage will be paid by the association. Ladies' maids there receive as high as seventy pounds a year.

THE QUIET HOUR.

Thou knowest all our trials, Lord,
Each sin and need and grief,
And Thou hast promised in Thy Word
Sometime to send relief.
But Thou hast set a task for each,
As soldiers in a war,
Who storm some point, the height to reach,
Through battles' thunderous roar.

Help us, for we are faint indeed!
Our little strength increase;
With manna true our spirits feed,
And bid our fears to cease.
From Thy great white throne far above
Thou dost our conflicts see;
O God of power, Thou God of love,
Our Friend and Helper be.

Let purity and truth be ours
While here we dwell below,
Accept and consecrate our powers,
Make every virtue grow.
Lead Thou through each perplexing strife,
Be with us all the way,
Lift up our hearts from death to life,
Crown Thou each passing day.

Oh, when our hope is burning low,
Its oil is well-nigh spent,
As up the rugged path we go—
The rocky, steep ascent—
Be Thine the voice resounding clear
With victory's thrilling ring,
To tell Thy people Thou art near
The needed aid to bring!
—Anna M. Woodfin, in Union Signal.

CHAPTER XIV.—CONTINUED.

No time need be wasted in telling the effect of this "assignment to quarters." Proliferate a source of squabble as it is the custom ashore it becomes intensified aboard, and, when coupled with it came a shaking up and rearrangement of seats at table, all hope of harmony vanished on the instant. The two brave young army girls still retained their seats at the captain's table; but two most estimable young women, Red Cross nurses, were dropped therefrom and transferred to that of the second officer on the port side, much to the comfort of a rather large percentage of their sisterhood who had regarded their previous elevation with feelings of not unmixed gratification. Then officers who had been seated with the general's staff had to vacate in favor of Mrs. Frank and Dr. Prober and Lieut. Billy Gray, whose father and the chief were long-time chums, and the Red Cross nurses who had been at the first officer's table fell back to that of the third. It was every bit as good as the other, but it didn't sound so, and they couldn't see it; and there were faces sour as the product of the ship's baker when that evening all hands went down to dinner, and the silence maintained, or the ominously subdued tone of the talk, at the other tables was in marked contrast with the hilarity that prevailed where sat the gray-haired, muddy-checked old chief and the laughing coterie that listened to the fun that fell from the lips of Witchee Garrison. Armstrong, silent and somber, at the captain's right, looking forward from time to time, saw only one face at the general's table that was not lighted up with merriment; it was the face of the boy he envied, if envy of this kind ever entered into his heart, and he wondered as he looked at Billy's curly head what could have come over that glad young life to leave so deep a shadow on his handsome face.

One night, just one week later, Armstrong's eyes were opened. More than once in the meanwhile he had invited the young officer's confidence, and Billy, who three months earlier had been all gratitude and frankness, protested there was nothing on his mind. He had been very ill, that was all. As to Canker's charges they were simply rot. He hadn't the faintest inkling what had become of the purloined letters any more than he had of the whereabouts of his Delta Sig friend, young Morton, now officially proclaimed a deserter. But Armstrong heard more tales of Witchee's devotion to him in his illness, and the slow convalescence that ensued, noted how the boy's eyes followed her about the deck, and how many a time he would seek her side, even when other men were reading, walking or chatting with her. Armstrong looked with wonderment that was close allied to incredulity and pain. Was it possible that this blithe lad, who had won such a warm interest in the heart of such a girl as Amy Lawrence, could be forgetful of her, faithless to her, and fascinated now by this selfish and shallow butterfly? It was incredible!

But was it? The days had grown hotter, the nights closer, and the air between decks was stifling when the sea rolled high and closed the ports. Officers had taken to snoozing on deck in steamer chairs. By an unwritten law the port side of the promenade deck was given up to them after 11 at night; but the women folk had the run of the starboard side at any hour when the crew were not washing down decks. Armstrong had been far forward about two o'clock one breathless night to see for himself the condition of things in the hospital under the fore-castle. The main deck was crowded with sleeping forms of soldiers who found it impossible to stand the heat below; so on its return, instead of continuing along the gangway, he decided to climb the ladder from the main to the promenade deck. It would land him at the forward end of the starboard side. There he could smoke a cigar in peace and quiet. It was high time everybody was asleep. But as his head and eyes reached the level of the deck he became suddenly aware of a couple huddled close together in the shelter of a canvas screen, and under the steps leading to the fore-castle. He knew Gray's

voice at once, and Gray was pleading. He knew her tones of old, and she was imperative, and listening with obvious impatience, for, almost at the instant of his arrival she spoke, low, yet distinctly: "Do as I say; do as I beg you when we reach Manila, and then come—and see how I can reward."

CHAPTER XV.

Manila at last! Queen city of the archipelago, and Manila again besieged! The loveliest of the winter months was come. The Luneta and the Paseo de Santa Lucia, close to the sparkling waters, were gay every evening with the music of the regimental bands and thronged with the carriages of old-time residents and their new and not too welcome visitors. Spanish dames and damsels, invisible at other hours, drove or strolled along the roadway to enjoy the cool breezes that swept in from the beautiful bay and take wistful peeps at the dainty toilets of the American belles now arriving by every boat from Hong-Kong. All the Castilian disdain they might look and possibly feel toward the soldiery of Uncle Sam gave place to liveliest interest and curiosity when the wives and daughters of his soldiers appeared upon the scene; and there was one carriage about which, whenever it stopped, a little swarm of officers gathered and toward which at any time all eyes were directed—that of the White Sisters. Within the old walled city and in the crowded districts of Rimondo, Quiapo and San Miguel north of the Pasig, and again in Pao and Ermita to the south, strong regiments were stationed in readiness to suppress the first sign of the outbreak so confidently predicted by the bureau of military intelligence. In a great semicircle of over 20 miles, the outposts and sentries of the two divisions kept watchful eyes upon the insurgent forces surrounding them. Aguinaldo and his cabinet at Malolos to the north had all but declared war upon the obstinate possessors of the city and had utterly forbidden their leaving the lines of Manila and seeking to penetrate those broader fields and roads and villages without. Still hugging to its breast the delusion that a semi-Malaysian race could be appeased by show of philanthropy, the government at Washington decreed that, despite their throwing up earthworks against and training guns on the American positions, the enemy should be treated as though they never could or would be hostile, and the privileges denied by them to American troops were by the American troops accorded to them. Coming and going at will through our lines, they studied our force, our arms, equipment, numbers, supplies, methods; and long before the Christmas bells had clanged their greeting to that universal feast day, and the boom of cannon ushered in the new year, all doubt of the hostile sentiments of the insurgent leaders had vanished. Already there had been ominous clashes at the front; and with every day the demeanor of the Philippine officers and men became more and more insolent and defiant. Ceaseless vigilance and self-control were enjoined upon the soldiers of the United States, nearly all stalwart volunteers from the far west, and while officers of the staff and of the half-dozen regiments quartered within the city were privileged each day to stroll or drive upon the Luneta, there were others that never knew an hour away from the line of the outposts and their supports. Such was the case with Stewart's regiment far out toward the waterworks at the east. Such was the case with the Primeval Dudes on the other side of the Pasig, lining the banks of the crooked estuary that formed the Rubicon were forbidden to cross. Such was the case with Canker and the—teenth in the dense bamboo thicket to the south, and so it happened that at first Armstrong and Billy Gray saw nothing of each other, and but little of the White Sisters, probably a fortunate thing for all.

Ever since that memorable night on the Queen of the Fleet, Gray had studiously avoided his whilom friend and counselor, while the latter's equally studious avoidance of Mrs. Garrison had become observed throughout the ship. The dominion and power of that little lady had been of brief duration, as was to be expected in the case of a woman who had secured for her undivided use the best, the airiest and by far the largest room on the steamer—a cabin de luxe indeed, that for a week's voyage on an Atlantic liner would have cost a small fortune, while here for a sea sojourn of more than double the time under tropic skies, and while other and worthier women were sweltering three in a stuffy box below, it had cost but a smile. The captain had repented him of his magnanimity before the lights of Honolulu faded out astern. The general began to realize that he had been made a cat's-paw of and, his amour propre being wounded, he had essayed for a day or two majestic dignity of mien that became comical when complicated with the qualms of seasickness. There was even noticeable aversion on part of some of the officers of the Dudes who, having made the journey from "the bay" to Honolulu with the women passengers, army wives and Red Cross nurses, naturally became the recipients of the views entertained by these ladies. Quizzed to see if slow to seem to see, Mrs. Frank had lost no time in begging one of the young soldier wives to share her big stateroom and broad and comfortable bed, and the lady preferred the heat and discomfort between decks to separation from her friend. Then Mrs. Garrison tendered both the run of her cabin during the day and evening; suggested, indeed, that on hot nights they come and sleep there, one on the bed and one on the couch; and they thanked her, but—never came. She coddled the general with cool champagne cup when he was in the throes of mal de mer, and held him prisoner with her ravenous chatter when he was well enough to care to talk. But, after all, her most

serious trouble seemed to consist in keeping Billy Gray at respectful distance. He sought her side day after day, to Armstrong's mild amazement, as has been said; and when he could not be with her was moody, even fierce and ugly tempered—his whose disposition had been the sunniest in all that gray, shivery, dripping sojourn at the San Francisco camp.

But once fairly settled in Manila, the White Sisters seemed to regain all the old ascendancy. Col. Frost had taken a big, cool, roomy house, surrounded by spacious grounds, down in Malate and close to the plashing waters of the bay. Duties kept him early and late at his office in the walled city; but every evening, after the drive and dinner, callers came thronging in, and all Witchee's witcheries were called into play to charm them into blindness and to cover Nita's fitful and nervous moods, now almost painfully apparent. Frost's face was at times a thundercloud, and army circles within the outer circle of Manila saw plainly that all was not harmony betwixt that veteran Benedict and that fragile, fluttering, baby wife. The bloom of Nita's beauty was gone. She looked wan, white, even haggard. She had refused to leave Hong-Kong come to Manila until Margaret's arrival, then flew to the shelter of that sisterly wing. Frank Garrison had been occupying a room under the same roof with his general, but both general and aide-de-camp were now much afield, and Frank spent far more days and nights along the line of block-houses than he did at home. The coming of his wife was unannounced and utterly unlooked for. "Did I consult my husband!" she exclaimed in surprise, when asked the question one day by the wife of a veteran field officer. "Merciful heaven, Mrs. Lenox, there was no time for that except by cable, and at four dollars a word. No! If any doubt of what Frank Garrison will say or do exists in my mind I go and do the thing at once, then the doubt is settled. If he approve, well and good; if he doesn't—well, then I've had my fun anyway."

But it made little difference what Frank Garrison might think, say or do when Nita's need came in question. It was for Nita that Margaret Garrison so suddenly quitted the Presidio and hastened to Hawaii. It was for her sake, to be her counsel and protection, the elder sister had braved refusal, difficulties, criticism, even Armstrong's open suspicion and dislike, to take that long voyage to a hostile clime. That she braved, too, her husband's displeasure was not a matter of sufficient weight to merit consideration. She was there to help Nita; and until that hapless child were freed from a peril that, ever threatening, seemed sapping her very life, Margaret Garrison meant to stay.

For the letter that came by way of Honolulu had told the elder sister of increasing jealousy and suspicion on the colonel's part, of his dreadful rage at Yokohama on learning that even there—the very hour of their arrival—when the consul came aboard with a batch of letters in his hand, he had one for Mrs. Frost. She had barely glanced at its contents before she was stricken with a fit of trembling, tore it in half, and tossed the fragments on the swift ebbing tide, then rushed to her stateroom. There she added a postscript to the long letter penned to Margaret on the voyage; and the purser, not her husband, saw it safely started on the Gaelic, leaving for San Francisco via Honolulu that very day. That letter beat the ordinary mail, for the Queen was heading seaward, even as the Gaelic came steaming in the coral-guarded harbor, and a little packet was tossed aboard the new troop ship as she sped away, one missive in it telling Witchee Garrison that the man whose life had been wrecked by her sister's enforced desertion was already in Manila awaiting her coming, and telling her, moreover, that the packet placed in Gen. Drayton's hands contained only her earlier letters. In his reckless wrath Latrobe had told her that those which bound her to him by the most solemn pledges, those that vowed undying love and devotion, were still in his hands, and that she should see him and them when at last she reached Manila.

Three mortal weeks had the sisters been there together, and never once in that time did Nita venture forth except when under the escort of her black-browed husband or the protection of her smiling, witching, yet vigilant Margaret. Never once had their house been approached by anyone who bore resemblance to the dreaded lover. All along the Calle Real, where were the quarters of many officers, little guards of regulars were stationed; for black rumors of Filipino uprising came with every few days, and some men's hearts were failing them for fear when they thought of the paucity of their numbers as compared with the thousands of fanatical natives to whom the taking of human life was of less account than the loss of a game chicken, and in whose fight assassination was a virtue where it rid one of a foe. Already

many officers who had weakly yielded to the importunity of a devoted wife were cursing the folly that led him to let her join him. The outbreak was imminent. Anyone could see the war was sure to come—even those who strove to banish alarm and reassure an anxious nation. And when the call to arms should sound, duty, honor and law would demand each soldier's instant answer on the battle line; then who was to care for the women? The very servants in each household, it was known, were in most cases regularly enrolled in the insurgent army. The crowded districts in the city, the nipa huts surrounding the wealthy homes in the suburbs swarmed with Filipino soldiery in the garb of peace. Arms and ammunition, both, were stored in the great stone churches. Knives, bolos and pistols were hidden in every house. Through the clergy, in some instances, and foreign residents in others, the statement was set afloat that every American officer's residence was mapped and marked, that the Tagals were told off by name—so many for each house in proportion to the number of American inmates—and day after day, awaiting the signal for their bloody work, were native devotees greeted with servile bows and studied the habits of the officers they were designated to fall upon in their sleep and slay without mercy. Even women and children were not to be spared; and many a woman, hearing this gruesome story, trembled in her terror. For a time, in dread of this new peril, Nita Frost almost forgot the other; but not so Margaret. She scoffed and scouted the rumor of Filipino outbreak. She laughed at Frost, who all too evidently believed in it and was in hourly trepidation. He begged that the guard at his quarters might be doubled, and was totally unnerved when told it might even have to be reduced. Not so Mrs. Frank. She made friends with the stalwart sergeant commanding; always had hot coffee and sandwiches ready for the midnight relief; made it a point to learn the name of each successive non-commissioned officer in charge, and had a winsome smile and word for the sentries as she passed. It wasn't Filipino aggression that she feared. The men wondered why she should so urgently bid them see that no strangers—Americans—were allowed within the massive gates. There were tramps, even in Manila, she said. When the sisters drove their natty little Filipino team flashed through the lanes and streets at top speed, the springy victoria bounding at their heels to the imminent peril of the cockaded hats of the dusky coach and footman, if not even to the seats of those trim, white-coated, big-buttoned, top-booted, impassive little Spanish-bred servants. The carriage stopped only at certain designated points, and only then when a group of officers stood ready to greet them. Not once had they been menaced by anyone nor approached by any man even faintly resembling poor Latrobe; and Witchee Garrison was beginning to take heart and look upon that threatening letter as a mad piece of "bluff," when one day the unexpected happened.

(To Be Continued.)

HUNTING IN CUBA.
Many Domestic Animals Have Run Wild and Now Afford Excellent Sport.

In eastern Cuba Weyler's campaigns of extermination have led to an unexpected result—a decided and probably permanent improvement of the local hunting grounds. Thousands of stampeded pigs, goats and chickens have taken refuge in the Sierras and become self-supporting enough to defy recapture. Practice has also improved their speed. Barnyard fowl have turned into wood birds and pass the night in almost inaccessible roosts—the top branches of tall forest trees, shrouded by a mantle of tangled vines. The Spanish settlers who imported pigs from Andalusia and Aragon would not recognize their descendants in the jungles of the Sierra de Cobre. Ordinary hunting dogs can hardly venture to encounter the fierce boars that rush at every intruder of their lairs and stand at bay until their female relatives have scuttled into pathless thickets.

As natural game preserves both Cuba and San Domingo have, in fact more than doubled their attractiveness since the time when the companions of Columbus explored the uplands of Santiago and marveled at the almost total absence of wild quadrupeds. Birds abounded, but there were no deer in the forests, no foxes, bears or badgers in the mountain cliffs. There were neither rabbits nor squirrels, the only indigenous animals being the huito, a burrowing rodent that seems to form a connecting link between the marmots and woodrats.—Indianapolis Press.

He Wanted to Be Accurate.
During the bombardment of Alexandria, in 1882, Lord Charles Beresford asked a gunner if he could hit a man that was on the fort. The gunner replied:

"Ay, ay, sir!"
"Then hit him in the eye," said Lord Charles.

And he was considerably astonished when the gunner replied:

"Which eye, sir?"—Chicago Journal.

Unappreciated Vocalist.
Clara (an amateur vocalist)—If you had my voice, what would you do with it?
Maude—I don't know, dear; but I believe I would give it a holiday till the man came round, then I would have it tuned.—Pearson's.

What Did She Mean?
Slowboy—I am going to kiss you to-night when I go.
Miss Willing—Don't you think it time you were going?—Chicago Daily News.

Mixed Emotions.
To illustrate the feeling of Ireland toward the predominant party, an actor who has lately been touring tells the story of an old waiter in a Dublin hotel. "When are you going to get home rule in Ireland, John?" was the question. "See ye here, sorr," said the old man, "the only way we'll get home rule for our Ireland will be if France—Russia—an' Germany—an' Austria—an' maybe Italy—if they would all join together to give those playboys of English a rare good hiding. That's the only way we'll get home rule, anyway." Then, as he looked cautiously around, a twinkle of cunning and a smile of courtesy were added to the expression. "And the whole lot of 'em shoved together couldn't do it," he said, "oh—it's the grand navy we've got!"—London Chronicle.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.
West & Traux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Adding Color.
Larry—Do you remember our old tom-cat that used to run if a kitten looked at him? Will, he kin lick th' would alley by himself now?
Denny—Phwat brought about th' change?
"Wae toed a grane ribbon aroun' his neck."—Chicago Evening News.

You Will Never Know
what good ink is unless you use Carter's. It costs no more than poor ink. All dealers.

Quite a Toot.
Forty-five trumpeters accompany the king of Abyssinia wherever he goes. Here is one man at least who doesn't have to toot his own horn to be heard of.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Louis F. Waiel, Ph. G., St. Louis, Mo., wrote: "I have recommended Teetina when the doctors gave up the child and it cured at once."

Love may laugh at locksmiths, but then, later on, not infrequently, so does the wolf at the door.—Puck.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The lazy man's motto: "Work not, that you be not worked."—Chicago Daily News.

The dear departed—Verison.—Yale Record.

How Much You Eat

Is not the question, but, how much you digest, because food does good only when it is digested and assimilated, taken up by the blood and made into muscle, nerve, bone and tissue. Hood's Sarsaparilla restores to the stomach its powers of digestion. Then appetite is natural and healthy. Then dyspepsia is gone, and strength, elasticity and endurance return.

Stomach Trouble.—"My mother had a very bad stomach trouble. She weighed only 111 pounds. After taking four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla she weighed 136 pounds. She took it again after the grip and one bottle got her up." Miss Oue McGay, 328 Lafayette Ave., Lebanon, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Blood Medicine.

C. B. Goldthwaite, Druggist, Troy, Ala., wrote, February 28, 1899,

"FOR GRANULATED EYELIDS.

I would not take \$500.00 for the good

Palmer's Lotion

has done my son, who had been in care of a physician for 15 months."

Lotion Soap

Prevents and assists in curing sore eyes, and sore eyelids. At druggists only.

LOOK OUT!
For your family's comfort and your own.
HIRES Rootbeer
It will contribute more to it than four of any and a good one. 5 gallons for \$5 cents.
Write for list of genuine dealers free for 10 cents.
CHARLES E. HIRES CO., Malters, Pa.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth \$4 to \$6 compared with other makes. Endorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers. The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—If not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and size, extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, and color. Cut free.
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

The Question of Dessert
Is easily and simply solved with a package of Burnham's Hasty Jellycon. It is only necessary to dissolve a package of it in boiling water and set away to cool. The result is a delicious pure jelly, and an ideal dessert. The flavors are orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, peach, wild cherry and the unflavored "calfsfoot" for making wine and coffee jellies. All grocers sell it.

ROOFING

The best Red Rope Roofing for 10c per sq. ft. caps and nails included. Substituted for plaster. Samples free. THE FAT MANILLA ROOFING CO., CAMDEN, N. J.

\$5.00 A DAY! We pay \$5.00 a day to men or women with rig to introduce our goods in the country. Write International Mail & Co., Kansas, Kansas.

TEXAS MAP and Emigrants Information, 5 cents.

Information Bureau, Box 199, SAN ANTONIO, Tex.

Use Certain Corn Cure. Price, 15c.



LOST FAITH IN EACH OTHER.

How the First Drink Destroyed Human Confidence and Wrecked Promising Careers.

A Springfield politician tells a queer story of how two former members of the legislature took to drink.

"Two young fellows from the congressional district where I used to live," said he, "were elected to the legislature from adjoining counties. One was elected one term and reelected the next. The other was first elected at the beginning of his friend's second term. The two-term man was Bill—I won't tell you his last name. The other's first name was Joe.

"Bill and Joe had been playmates in youth—they were related distantly, I think—and each had a high opinion of the other. Neither drank—that is, before they took their first drinks—but I am getting ahead of my story. If anyone had said a mean thing about Joe, Bill would have knocked him down. If anyone had told Joe that Bill had ever taken a drink, the informer's head would have been punched. Each thought the other incapable of a mean act, and, as a matter of fact, it would have been hard to find two finer young fellows.

"Bill had a bad cold the first day of the new session, and I advised him to take a hot whisky. He didn't like the idea, and I have never forgiven myself



WITH A GLASS IN HIS HAND.

for insisting that it was the only thing to brace him up. 'We can't go to the saloon, though,' said he, and I agreed with him. I then took him to a place in behind a grocery store, a famous resort for politicians who want to get a bit without being seen in a saloon.

"Piled up along every wall of the rear room were barrels. There were a hundred barrels of strong drink in the place. The bartender—if you could call the man that where there wasn't any bar—drew a fair-sized whisky for Bill and one about the size of a house for me. Just as we clinked our glasses and put them to our lips I saw a look of ashy paleness come over Bill's face. I followed his eyes, which were toward the door, and there was Joe, with a glass in his hand, ready for a drink. A remark from a man near Joe did the business.

"I told you we'd find Bill here," he said to Joe, intending it as a joke. Both men looked white, and nothing could have convinced Joe that Bill hadn't been in the habit of spending his time among all those barrels boozing. I later learned that Joe had also had a cold, and that his friend had brought him in the same way I had Bill. I found it out too late, however. The mischief had been done. From that time forward each doubted the other. Both tried to explain, but neither believed the other. The upshot of it was that both lost their faith in human nature, and ultimately both really took to drinking. It was a little at a time at first, but the amount increased until finally they became merely good fellows. Both voted for a bad piece of legislation later and were defeated for re-nomination."—Chicago Daily News.

TEMPERANCE DRIFT.

The Free Church Temperance society of Scotland is celebrating its jubilee this year.

The first temperance journal to be published in Russia is the *Vestnik Tsvostoi* (Messenger of Temperance). Its first issue appeared September 1, 1899.

Temperance people will watch with interest the dealings of the Royal Welsh fusiliers during the present Transvaal campaign, for 500 men of the battalion are staunch teetotalers.

The United Norwegian Lutheran church, which numbers 225,000 members, at its recent convention at St. Paul memorialized President McKinley on the temperance question.

The late Mr. Cadbury, the founder of the Birmingham temperance institute, directed that £37,500 be specifically bequeathed, besides legacies for religious institutions. The London temperance hospital will get £10,000.

Temperance work is having auspicious beginnings in Chili. Good Templarism and open societies have been successful, hold many meetings and do aggressive work. There are prominent physicians at the capital and elsewhere and other public men who advocate restriction and total abstinence.

An American City.

Twenty-six thousand arrests for drunkenness a year and 8,000 imprisonments is the appalling record of one of the most enlightened of American cities. It means one arrest to every four families. The net cost to the city was therefore more than \$100,000.

THE VOICE OF SCIENCE.

How Must Alcohol Be Classified—Is It a Poison in the Strictest Sense?

1. Dr. Bleuler, Switzerland (Journal of Inebriety, April, 1899, page 178)—The physiological effect of alcohol is that of a poison, whose use is to be limited to the utmost. Even the moderate use as now practiced is injurious.

2. Dr. Belval, France (French Journal of Hygiene)—Perfectly pure ethyl-alcohol itself exercises a dangerous action upon the animal economy and must be considered as a true poison.

3. D. Adolph Fick, late professor of physiology, Wurzburg university, Germany (International reputation)—In an exhaustive definition we shall have to class every substance as a poison which, on becoming mixed with the blood, causes a disturbance in the functions of any organ. That alcohol is such a substance cannot be doubted. Very appropriately has the English language named the disturbance caused by alcohol beverages intoxication, which, by derivation, means poisoning.

4. Dr. J. F. Payne (address published in London Lancet, December, 1888), considering at length the question as to whether alcohol is a poison, defines a poison as "a substance capable of injuring the body, either by causing damage to the tissues or by producing functional disturbance." He concluded that alcohol is a poison in both senses.

5. Dr. A. Forel, professor of nervous diseases, University of Zurich, Switzerland—Alcohol, even when diluted as in wine, beer and cider, is a poison which changes pathologically the tissues of the body and leads to fatty degeneration. Of course I am not speaking here of the smallest doses. However, the latter (for example, a glass of wine or a half liter of beer) is also injurious because it injures the brain by producing paralysis and disarrangement of function; that is clearly demonstrated by experiments of Krapelin, Smith, Furer, Aschaffenburg, etc. The same has never been controverted. The moderate drinking of alcohol is quite useless for the individuals, but by means of example and fashion produces an incalculable social injury and misery of the mass, because all cannot remain moderate, and the strictly moderate remains at least the exception."—Union Signal.

ONE OF THE CAUSES.

Bad Feeding and Consequent Poverty of Blood Results in Craving for Ardent Spirits.

It is now pretty well understood that bad feeding and consequent poverty of blood creates a craving for ardent spirits in those to whom the necessities of life come only in inadequate supply. When the workman's wife has learned the value of a good hot meal for a tired, hungry man, and knows how to prepare it, there may be less need of temperance associations and liquor licensing laws. There is reason to hope that the cooking lessons now included in the school board curriculum may effect an improvement in the dietary of the working classes; for there is little doubt that in many such homes it has not been so much the want of material as the want of skill to turn what was at hand to good account. In the course of time, too, the instructions the young scholars are receiving in the industrial departments ought to make them more efficient servants, as well as housewives, a consummation devoutly to be desired by employers, as hitherto there has been no branch of culture, excepting domestic service, where some kind of apprenticeship has not been required and where the doubtful pleasure of teaching has been conjoined with the penalty of paying for ineptitude and sometimes hopeless stupidity.—Chambers' Journal.

MUST NOT IMBIBE ABSINTHE.

Has Placed Upon It by the French Minister of War, Gen. Gallifet.

A very important decision was promulgated by the French minister of war, Gen. Gallifet, and one which is particularly noteworthy in a country like France, where the consumption of brandy and so-called "aperitifs," such as absinthe and vermouth, is so prevalent, the "aperitif" hour, between six and seven p. m., being a regular institution in France, and especially in Paris.

For some time the leading medical men have been strongly condemning the practice, declaring that the chief brandy and alcoholic concoctions sold as "aperitifs" are rapidly filling the lunatic asylums of the country.

Recently a number of military chiefs prohibited the sale of such drinks in the barracks and camps under their command. Gen. Gallifet now comes out in a decree making this prohibition general throughout the French army. No brandy or other spirits and no so-called "aperitif" may henceforth be sold, although wine, beer and cider are still allowed as innocuous beverages.

Gen. de Gallifet says this decision is taken not only for the sake of uniformity in army regulations, but to extend to the entire army a beneficent measure which should not be confined to certain corps.

Curse of a City.

Dr. A. F. Schaeffer says in the St. Louis Christian Advocate: "In a certain city 1,000 saloons are doing business. These take in on an average \$15 per day. This makes the awful sum of \$3,500,000 spent every year in that city for intoxicating drink." After summarizing a long list of things most desirable for the municipality and individuals which this money would buy, the worthy doctor adds that enough would remain to buy out every saloon at an average cost of \$1,100 each.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson in the International Series for June 10, 1900—Death of John the Baptist.

[Prepared by H. C. Lenington.]
THE LESSON TEXT.
(Mark 6:14-29.)

14. And King Herod heard of him (for his name was spread abroad; and he said: That John the Baptist was risen from the dead, and therefore mighty works do show forth themselves in him. 15. Others said: That it is Elias. And others said: That it is a prophet, or as one of the prophets.

16. But when Herod heard thereof, he said: It is John, whom I beheaded; he is risen from the dead. 17. For Herod himself had sent forth and laid hold upon John; and bound him in prison for Herodias' sake, his brother Philip's wife; for he had married her.

18. For John had said unto Herod: It is not lawful for thee to have thy brother's wife.

19. Therefore Herodias had a quarrel against him, and would have killed him; but she could not.

20. For Herod feared John, knowing that he was a just man and an holy, and observed him; and when he heard him, he did many things, and heard him gladly.

21. And when a convenient day was come, that Herod on his birthday made a supper to his lords, high captains, and chief estates of Galilee; 22. And when the daughter of the said Herodias came in, and danced, and pleased Herod and them that sat with him, the king said unto the damsel: Ask of me whatsoever thou wilt, and I will give it.

23. And she swore unto him, saying: Thou shalt give me, I will give thee, unto the half of my kingdom.

24. And she went forth, and said unto her mother: What shall I ask? And she said: The head of John the Baptist.

25. And she came in straightway with haste unto the king, and asked, saying: I will that thou give me by and by in a charger the head of John the Baptist.

26. And the king was exceeding sorry; yet for his oath's sake, and for their sakes which sat with him, he could not reject her.

27. And immediately the king sent an executioner, and commanded his head to be brought; and he went and beheaded him in the prison.

28. And brought his head in a charger, and gave it to the damsel, and she gave it to her mother.

29. And when his disciples heard of it, they came and took up his corpse, and laid it in a tomb.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess; but be filled with the Spirit.—Eph. 5:18.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Herod Antipas, son of Herod the Great, was the Roman ruler over Galilee and Perea with the title of king. It was in this very territory that Jesus had been doing His greatest work. His words and works came to the ears of Herod, and to-day's lesson comes in as the result of the reflections of the wicked king. What he had said must have been court gossip, and so filtered down to the people generally. We can then make this lesson a study of the character of Herod and of his relations with the brave prophet, John the Baptist, noting especially:

Herod's Troubled Conscience.
Herod's Character.
Herod's Crime.

There never yet has been a guilty conscience but that it has been manifested in some outward word or act. Herod had committed a great and dreadful crime, and it torments him when one might think his thoughts were furthest from it. The wonderful works that Jesus has been doing during the autumn of A. D. 28 and the following winter are related to him. Nothing had been said about John, yet the guilty mind of the king immediately associated the two great and good men. It might seem, and probably was the fact, that good men were generally discounted at that court. Here were two who rose far above the average. One had rebuked the king, been imprisoned and murdered; another arises, says nothing about the king, simply going about telling the glad tidings of the kingdom and doing good. While the works of Jesus were being told Herod reviews his great crime.

Herod's Character.—This incident reveals the kind of man Herod was. Bad associations was one of his failings. Then he had been guilty of breaking one of the laws of the decalogue in taking to himself his brother's wife. John had said this was not lawful, and the king's intelligence had not been blunted so far as to deny it. But he could stand out against his wife far enough to save the life of John from her hands. This, however, was not strength of mind, but the reverse, probably superstition, at least akin to that was his fear of killing "a just man and an holy." But this dread of consequences was not so strong as one other characteristic of Herod's nature. He could not stand the scorn of his companions. It was "for his oath's sake and for their sakes which sat with him" that John was finally beheaded, and we may well suppose that it was not so much for the oath's sake as for fear of the scorn of those with him. If it had been solely for his oath's sake, he would probably have let his first refusal to behead John stand.

Herod's Crime.—Herod's crime was the beheading of John the Baptist. John was imprisoned in Macherus, a strong fortress and castle on the borders of Arabia, nine miles east of the northern end of the Dead sea, in March or April, A. D. 28. He was beheaded a year later. The act shows how a crime grows. He had been rebuked by John for what he knew was a sin. Instead of repenting, he imprisoned the Lord's messenger. But he had not meant to take his life, yet just this is what eventually happened.

Ears and Tongues.

Tongues alone cannot work much mischief in the world. It takes ears to make the work of tongues complete and efficient. If tongues must be bridled, ears must be stopped. Many a man who would not tell an impure story or give impetus to a ribald jest will to his part in demoralizing himself and his fellows by opening his ears to it. Deafness helps the evil speaker to hold his tongue.—S. S. Times.

The Way to Heaven.

The way to Heaven is by Weeping.—English Proverb.

Sleep Changes the Verdict.

The jury in a recent law suit unanimously agreed upon the verdict, sealed it and went home to bed. After sleeping over it, they went home the next morning. This shows the power of sleep to strengthen the human mind. Those who are troubled with insomnia should try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It puts the stomach in good condition and induces sweet, sound sleep. It is the best remedy for kidney, liver and blood disorders.

The Victim in Boston.

"Yes," replied the Boston parent, "a boy soon acquires vicious habits if he is suffered to mingle with street boys. Once I thought otherwise, and permitted our Emerson to choose his playmates as chance should throw them in his way. It wasn't a week, sir, until that boy, in spite of his hereditary tendencies and the careful home training he had received, was asking me hypothetical questions that simply reeked with casuistry!"—Puck.

In the Lake Country.

Of Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, there are hundreds of the most charming Summer Resorts awaiting the arrival of thousands of tourists from the South and East.

Among the list of places are Fox Lake, Delavan, Lauderdale, Waukegan, Oconomowoc, Palmyra, The Dells at Kilbourn, Elkhart and Madison, while a little further off are Minocqua, Star Lake, Frontenac, White Bear, Minnetonka and Marquette on Lake Superior.

For pamphlet of "Summer Homes for 1900," or for copy of our handsomely illustrated Summer book, entitled "In the Lake Country," apply to nearest ticket agent or address with four cents in postage, Geo. H. Headford, General Passenger Agent, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

Particular About His Shoes.

A western couple who were on a visit to New York for the first time put up at the Waldorf-Astoria during their stay in this city, and what was left of their first day in New York they largely devoted to viewing the decorations of the hotel. The myrtle room, the Astor gallery and the great ballroom were viewed by them, and the magnificence of the appointments and appointments left them breathless. They said little, however, in comment, but that was one of the feelings that what they had witnessed gave rise to was evidenced by the husband, who, upon retiring for the night, when he was asked by his faithful spouse, if, according to his usual custom, he was not going to put his shoes outside to be blackened, emphatically replied: "No, Y. Tribune. If I did they'd gild them."—N. Y. Tribune.

One Night to Denver.

Via Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line. "Colorado Special" leaves Chicago 10:00 every morning, arriving Denver 1:20 the next afternoon. Colorado Springs and Manitou same evening. No change of cars. All meals in Dining Cars. Another fast train at 10:30 P. M. Daily. New book "Colorado," illustrated, mailed on receipt of four cents postage. Ticket Offices, Chicago & North-Western R'y., 193 Clark St., and Wells St. Station.

Pussy Willows, Perhaps.

Mr. Homewood—Are you doing any gardening this spring?

Mr. Wilkinsburg—I have made a beginning. I planted a cat under a peach tree yesterday evening.—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Paste, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes Fit Easy. Cures Corns, Itching, Swollen Hot, Callous, Smarting, Sore and Sweaty Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it. 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Proper Term.

The Maid—Marriage is promotion. The Bachelor—You mean matrimony, don't you?—Chicago Evening News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

A Girl's Estimate of Men.

A girl may have ten brothers, but her opinion of men is derived from reading of those in novels.—Acheson Globe.

Remember that Glenn's Sulphur Soap presents all the advantages of sulphur baths. Try it. EASY, CURE CORNS, Itching, Swollen Hot, Callous, Smarting, Sore and Sweaty Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it. 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

No woman should think of marrying until she acquires a forgiving disposition.—Chicago Daily News.

Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

MARKET REPORT.

Cincinnati, June 1.
CATTLE—Common . . . \$4 25 @ 4 60
Select butchers . . . 5 10 @ 5 15
CALVES—Extras . . . 6 75 @ 6 75
HOGS—Select packers . . . 5 20 @ 5 25
Mixed packers . . . 5 10 @ 5 17 1/2
SHEEP—Choice . . . 4 25 @ 4 35
LAMBS—Extra . . . 5 00 @ 5 25
FLOUR—Spring pat. . . 3 50 @ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . @ 72
CORN—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 40
OATS—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 24 1/2
RYE—No. 2 . . . @ 61
HAY—Choice timothy @ 15 00
MESS PORK . . . @ 11 50
LARD . . . @ 6 55
BUTTER—Creamery . . . @ 14 1/2
Choice creamery . . . @ 14 1/2
APPLES—Ch. to fancy . . . 4 00 @ 5 00
POTATOES—Per brl. . . 1 50 @ 1 65
TOMATOES—New . . . 2 95 @ 17 50
Old . . . 1 00 @ 15 75

CHICAGO.
FLOUR—Win. patent . . . 60 @ 3 70
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . @ 69
No. 3 spring . . . 64 1/2 @ 65 1/2
CORN—No. 2 . . . 37 1/2 @ 37 1/2
OATS—No. 2 . . . 21 1/2 @ 22
RYE—No. 2 . . . @ 55
PORK—Mess . . . 10 @ 11 10
LARD—Steam . . . 6 60 @ 6 72 1/2

NEW YORK.
FLOUR—Win. patent . . . 3 60 @ 3 85
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . @ 82 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 43 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 26 1/2
RYE . . . @ 58
PORK—Mess . . . 11 75 @ 12 50
LARD—Steam . . . @ 7 05

BALTIMORE.
FLOUR—Win. patent . . . 3 60 @ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . 65 1/2 @ 65 1/2
Southern . . . 67 @ 72
CORN—No. 2 mixed . . . 40 1/2 @ 40 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed . . . 28 1/2 @ 28 1/2
CATTLE—First qual. 5 10 @ 5 35
HOGS—Western . . . 5 80 @ 5 90

INDIANAPOLIS.
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . @ 71
CORN—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 39 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed . . . @ 26

LOUISVILLE.
FLOUR—Win. patent . . . 4 25 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red . . . @ 71
CORN—Mixed . . . @ 42
OATS—Mixed . . . @ 25 1/2
PORK—Mess . . . @ 12 50
LARD—Steam . . . @ 6 57 1/2

Number "Sixteen"
In his history of New York, one of the classics of American authorship, Diedrich Knickerbocker (Washington Irving) wrote lovingly, yet with unctuous sarcasm, of the boulevards and traditions of his loved "New Netherlands," the peaceful valley of the Hudson from Albany to Manhattan, the many legends with which the entire region abounds—notably that of Rip Van Winkle and his long sleep—and of the ancient names and families whose descendants are still a power in that locality. So far-reaching were the effects of the "History" that in time the name "Knickerbocker" became the popular one for the patron saint of New York City, he usually being represented as a benignant old German of ample girth, clutching firmly the long stemmed clay pipe which Irving immortalized and gazing over his beloved City. Recognizing the vein of sentiment in the American people long ago a train service was inaugurated to New York from St. Louis to which Father Knickerbocker lent his name and through the efforts of the line which introduced the service the "Knickerbocker Special" has become as familiar to the average traveled American as to the residents of his own City. Leaving St. Louis at noon, the traveler is borne swiftly and safely to Father Knickerbocker's abode, traversing by daylight those scenes with which he was so familiar, arriving at New York the next day in time for a leisurely preparation for evening.

So popular has the service proven that the Big Four has started a new train as a companion, it leaving St. Louis 8:00 A. M., receiving all Western and Southwestern connections and arriving in New York at 2:35 the next day. This train is known as the New York and Boston Limited, but the wayfarer who travels much will call it Number Sixteen in emulation of his railroad brethren and inquire if "Sixteen" is on time. A month's business has demonstrated that it is a success. The Big Four's motto is "Comfort in travel," and the train amply lives up to the motto, as a trip on it will prove to those who desire every convenience. A letter to the General Office of the Big Four at Cincinnati about any of their trains will always receive a prompt and courteous reply.

Mother (sternly)—"He kissed you twice, to my knowledge, and I don't know how often after that. Daughter—"Neither do I, ma. I never was much good at mental arithmetic."—Philadelphia Press.

WALTHAM WATCHES

The factory of the Waltham Watch Company is the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in this or any other country.

Waltham Watches are the most accurate pocket time-pieces it is possible to make.

Waltham Watches are for sale by all retail jewelers.

A news ink that IS CHEAP is manufactured by
The Queen City Printing Ink Co.,
Cincinnati, Ohio
Who have had 40 years' experience in making NEWS INK
TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS
Such as, the Speed of the Press—the Texture of the Paper—the Temperature of the Press Room, etc. It goes FARTHER—ADDS to the look of a paper—and IS CHEAP or at least ECONOMICAL, which is THE TEST for the word CHEAP.
This is printed with THAT ink.
P NEWS INK Makes a Paper LOOK THE PART

WINCHESTER
FACTORY LOADED SHOTGUN SHELLS
"New Rival," "Leader," and "Repeater"
Insist upon having them, take no others and you will get the best shells that money can buy.
ALL DEALERS KEEP THEM.

DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA
(Teething Powders)
Costs only 25 cents at Druggists,
Or mail 25 cents to C. J. MOFFETT, M. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Everybody Likes a Good Bargain
The best bargain in railroad travel at present is a personally conducted excursion to California by the Santa Fe Route.
Excellent accommodations and reliable personal escort without extra charge.
Three times a week from Chicago and Kansas City.
Ask for full details.
T. A. GRADY,
Manager California Tourist Service,
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,
109 Adams Street, Chicago.

CHICAGO TO OMAHA
Double Daily Service
New line via Rockford, Dubuque, Waterloo, Fort Dodge and Council Bluffs, Buffet, Library-smoking cars, sleeping cars, free reclining chair cars, dining cars. Send to the undersigned for a free copy of Pictures and Notes En Route. Illustrations of this new line as seen from the car window. Agents of agents of I. C. R. R. and connecting lines. A. H. HANSON, G. E. A. Chicago.

READERS OF THIS PAPER
DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS
DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives relief in 10 to 15 days. Quickest relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box 10, Atlanta, Ga.
A. N. K. - E. 1513
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Cures when all else fails. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CENTS

BEREA COLLEGE

REV. WM. G. FROST, Ph. D., President.

Fall Term begins Sept. 12. Winter Term begins Dec. 12.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

1900-1901

General Instructors: The College Faculty.

Special Instructors: Prof. Dinsmore, Mrs. Putnam, Tutor Matheny.

Lecturer: Dr. Mayo.

Berea College has always been famous for its teachers. The State Superintendent has stated that Berea does more for the Common Schools of Kentucky than any other institution in the State. Its teachers are wanted everywhere.

The Normal Department is organized to give the best training possible to teachers. Classes are so arranged as to accommodate teachers, and experience in teaching may count in the course. Its diploma is the highest recommendation for scholarship and training.

Preparation in the Teachers' Grammar School Course.

FALL. English, Arithmetic, U. S. History, Reading.
WINTER. Grammar, Arithmetic, U. S. History, Physiology.
SPRING. Grammar, Arithmetic, U. S. History, Civil Government.
Teachers' Training Class. Bible study, Composition, Lectures on Farm and Home Topics, and Music attend the course.

FULL NORMAL COURSE.

This course requires three years beyond the grammar schools, with studies arranged as follows:

FALL. Arithmetic I, 5; Grammar, 5; Drawing, 3.
WINTER. Algebra Ia, 5; Physical Geography, 5; Theory and Drawing, 5; Geography, 3.
SPRING. Algebra Ib, 5; Botany, 1.5; Civics, 2; Bookkeeping, 3.
FALL. Algebra IIa, 4; Composition, 5; Physiology, 5; Drawing, 3.
WINTER. Algebra IIb, 4; Practice, 5; History Ia, 5; Higher Arithmetic a, 3; Music, 2.
SPRING. Algebra IIc, 4; Practice, 5; History Ib, 5; Higher Arithmetic b, 3; Music, 2.
FALL. Geometry or Physics, 4; Classics, 5; Civics, 5; Practice, 3.
WINTER. Geometry or Physics, 4; English Literature VI, 3; Theory and Reviews, 5; History of Education, 3.
SPRING. Geometry or Physics, 4; Psychology, 5; Word Study, 3; Reviews, 2; School Admin., 3.

TEACHERS' NORMAL COURSE.

For the convenience of persons already engaged in teaching, a special course is provided, occupying the winter and spring of each year in study and the fall in teaching.

Students admitted to this course must give evidence of having taught at least one term under a county certificate, and in case of special deficiencies may be required to take some studies in the Model Schools.

FALL. Teaching in Public Schools, English Literature VI, 5; History Ia, 5; Theory and Reviews, 5; Hist. of Education, 3.
WINTER. Arithmetic IIa, 5; English, 5; Theory and U. S. History, 5; Geography, 3.
SPRING. Arithmetic IIb, 5; Grammar, 5; Civics, 3; Reviews, 2; Physiology, 3.
FALL. Teaching in Public Schools, English Literature VI, 5; History Ia, 5; Theory and Reviews, 5; Hist. of Education, 3.
WINTER. Algebra Ia, 5; Physical Geography, 5; Higher Arithmetic a, 3; Practice, 5; Music, 2.
SPRING. Algebra Ib, 5; Botany, 1.5; Higher Arithmetic b, 3; Practice, 5; Music, 2.
FALL. Teaching in Public Schools, English Literature VI, 5; History Ia, 5; Theory and Reviews, 5; Hist. of Education, 3.
WINTER. English Literature VI, 5; History Ia, 5; Theory and Reviews, 5; Hist. of Education, 3.
SPRING. Psychology [Ed. V], 5; History Ib, 5; Word Study, 3; Reviews, 2; School Admin., 3.

SHORT APPRENTICESHIPS.

For the benefit of those who are unable to take a fuller preparation for life's work arrangement is made to give two years of special training in farming, carpentry, printing, or household economy and sewing while they devote one-half their time to study in the schools. Apprentices admitted to such training must be as far advanced at least as the highest intermediate grade [see Catalogue—A Intermediate Outline of Instruction], and must show a general fitness for the work. A limited number of applicants can be received, and early inquiry will insure first consideration.

TRAINING FOR NURSES.

The Berea General Hospital gives to several young women a two year's course of training as nurses. Applicants to the first year, or probationers' class, must be mature young women of good character and health, and without relatives dependent upon them who might interrupt their course of study. They must also have some education in the common branches.

They will reside at Ladies' Hall or in approved boarding places, like other students, and receive one lesson a day in the Hospital, with additional instruction in such classes of the other departments of the Institution as the Superintendent may select for them.

The instruction this year will cover common physiology and hygiene, the taking of temperature, keeping of records, diet for the sick, disinfection, and general accuracy and fidelity in following a doctor's directions. Young women who complete this year's course in a satisfactory manner will be recommended, not as nurses, but as emergency helpers who in cases when nurses cannot be obtained may be employed to care for the sick, under the direction of a doctor.

A limited number of the most promising students who have completed the course as emergency helpers will be admitted to a second year of instruction. They will reside in the hospital, receiving their incidental fee, board, and uniform without expense, and render active service in maintenance of the Hospital and care of its patients, as well as in such cases outside the Hospital as the Superintendent may assign.

The second year course covers twelve months of continuous residence and service in the Hospital, with regular practice as well as systematic instruction from manuals and text-books furnished by the Institution, and on its satisfactory completion a certificate will be given. Each young woman entering upon this year will sign an agreement to continue to the completion of the course.

COURSES OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

Parallel with the Normal Course and requiring the same preparation in the Model Schools or elsewhere are courses fitting for highest usefulness upon the farm, in the shop, and in the household. These cover two years beyond the Grammar grades, including such studies as all good citizens need in their everyday life, and training in the everyday arts of the farm, shop, or the home. The completion of one of these courses is recognized by a diploma.

FARM ECONOMY, TWO YEARS.

FALL. Arithmetic I, 5; English Sentence, 5; Farming, 5; Drawing, 3.
WINTER. Algebra Ia, 5; Physical Geography, 5; Woodwork, 5; Drawing, 3.
SPRING. Algebra Ib, 5; Botany, 1.5; Gardening, 5; Bookkeeping, 3.
FALL. Composition, 5; Botany II, 5; Physiology, 5; Drawing, 3.
WINTER. U. S. History a, 5; Horticulture, 5; Farm Management, 3; Animal Husbandry, 5.
SPRING. U. S. History b, 5; Horticulture, 5; Forestry, 5; Farm Crops, 3.
FALL. Arithmetic I, 5; English Sentence, 5; Sewing, 5; Drawing, 3.
WINTER. Algebra Ia, 5; Physical Geography, 5; Cooking, 5; Drawing, 3.
SPRING. Algebra Ib, 5; Botany, 1.5; Gardening, 5; Bookkeeping, 3.
FALL. Composition, 5; Physiology, 5; Cooking, 5; Drawing, 3.
WINTER. U. S. History a, 5; Household Economy, 5; Dressmaking, 5; History of Education, 3.
SPRING. U. S. History b, 5; Special Hygiene, 5; Dairying, 5; Word Study, 3.

The Counties.

Jackson County.

Green Hall.

Uncle Dan Strong, the oldest citizen of this county, died June 1.

Mr. E. B. Flanery and wife visited his father, R. M. Flanery, Sunday.

Mr. McQueen, of Traveler's Rest, visited his cousin Miss Cora Mudman of this place.

Misses Mary and Nora Wilson, who have lately returned home from London, Ky., where they had been attending school, visited friends at this place Saturday.

Wolfe County.

Lee City.

County Judge, G. T. Center, was in our town the 28th looking after whiskey dealers, and other violations of law and reports 15 to 20 cases.

James Dykes who shot Jack Miller while under the influence of liquor, was tried by J. P. Rose and bound over under \$1500 bond.

Drs. McKee and Taubell, of Hazel-green, and Dr. J. R. Carroll, of this place, have been attending Mr. Miller who was shot.

There is to be a S. S. Celebration the 4th of July at Lee City. There will also be a celebration at the Bethel Congregation Church at Spradling.

Madison County.

Peytown.

J. C. Burnam was down from Berea last Sunday.

C. F. Burnam, now of Richmond, was here Sunday visiting friends.

G. W. Wright went to Richmond last week on business.

Hon. John D. Harris and wife went to Richmond yesterday.

Miss Nannie V. Miller, of Terril, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Howard White Sunday.

Miss Mary V. White, who is attending school at Berea, came down last Saturday to visit relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Duerson of Burnamtown was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Green Campbell Sunday evening.

THE HOME.

Edited by MRS. KATE U. PUTNAM, teacher in Berea College.

Notes From the Cooking Class.

For politicians—Gold cake or silver cake, and election cake.

For a geologist—Lay er cake.

For a sculptor—Marble cake.

For an advertiser—Puffs.

For a tailor—Measure cake.

For a farmer—Hoe cake.

For a milliner—Ribbon cake.

For a devout—Angel cake.

For a jeweler—Gems.

For the irritable—short cake and ginger snaps.

For a baby—Flannel cake.

For a lover—Lady fingers.

For the betrothed—Wedding cake and kisses.

For "bulls" and "bears"—Raised cake and drop cake.

For a gossip—Spice cake.

For an idler—Loaf cake.

For an office seeker—Washington cake.

For a sufferer from "hay fever"—White Mountain cake.

For pugilists—Pound cake and batter cakes.

For a "doctor of the old school"—Cup cake.

For a man who lives on his father-in-law—Sponge cake.

For a dude—"Johnny" cake.

For a belle—Vanity cake.

For a music teacher—One, two, three, four cake.

For those who partake too freely of the above mentioned—Stomach cake.—Atlanta Constitution.

Nature the First Mechanic.

When a man is inclined to feel that to him alone has been given wonderful faculties, let him consider some of the common insects and many of the so-called lower animals. A few examples of interesting organisms are given by the Popular Science Monthly.

(Continued in next column.)

Agriculture.

PROF. MARION, MR. TETTER.

- I. GENERAL FARMING.—Field work, fencing, draining, road-making, and care of stock. Fall term, five hours a week.
- II. FARM MANAGEMENT.—Lectures upon farm economy in crops, stock, buildings, etc. Winter term, five hours a week.
- III. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.—Outline descriptions of various breeds of stock and the best methods of breeding and handling domestic animals. Winter term, five hours a week.
- IV. FARM CROPS.—Adaptation of farm crops to soil and season. Systems of rotation and best methods of seedling, tillage, gathering, and storing.

Horticulture and Forestry.

Horticulture.

PROF. MARION.

- PRINCIPLES OF PLANT CULTURE.—Goff. Supplemented by practical lessons in nursery work of making cuttings, grafting and pruning. Winter term, five hours a week.
- FRUIT CULTURE.—A study of the cultivated fruits of the United States, their botanical relations, methods of culture, storing, and marketing. Lectures and library research. Spring term, five hours a week.
- CULTURE OF FIELD AND GARDEN VEGETABLES.—Home- and market-gardening. Use of hot-beds, cold-frames, and greenhouses. Lectures, garden practice, and library research. Spring term, five hours a week.

A card catalogue of 16,000 U. S. Experiment Station index cards enables the student to use the bulletins published on these topics. Standard horticultural books and journals will be available for consultation.

Forestry.

PROF. MARION.

- I. A BOTANICAL STUDY of the most important and valuable of the forest trees of the United States with reference to their uses and adaptation to different soils and climates. The large list of trees found in the region near Berea will afford the basis of this study and a collection of leaves, twigs, and fruit will be required. Lectures, field studies, excursions. Fall term, five hours a week.
- II. FOREST UTILITIES AND FOREST UTILITIES.—Value of forests as affecting climate, controlling flow of streams, forming and maintaining soils. Study of the economic products of the forest, and their preparation and use in arts and manufactures. Estimating value of standing timber on land, rate of growth, harvesting and marketing forest crops. Winter term, lectures three hours, library and field two hours a week, every even year.
- III. FOREST MANAGEMENT.—The formation and general treatment of forest growth from seedlings to mature forest, selection of species, principles of regeneration, thinning, pruning, and tending. The local forest growth affords fine examples of natural regeneration and growth under different conditions. Lectures and field studies. Spring term, five hours a week, every even year.

Domestic Economy.

MISS STOKES.

- I. SEWING.—Plane and fancy stitches, cutting and fitting garments and the use of the sewing machine. Fall term, five hours a week.
- II. COOKING.—Practical lesson in preparation and care of palatable and nutritious food. Winter term, five hours a week.
- III. DAIRYING.—Lessons in butter making and cheese making, with instructions in the qualities of milk and its proper handling and uses. Spring term, five hours a week.
- IV. HYGIENE OF THE HOME.—Lectures on topics connected with the health of the household, such as food, air, exercise, clothing, temperature, and care in the sick room. Spring term, five hours a week.

Training in sewing and cooking is also given to girls in the A and B Grammar schools, occupying 4 hours a week during each year.

Four young women are placed under the direction of the matron of the Model Cottage for training in all duties of the household, and perform these duties in return for a part of board and room rent.

Woodwork.

SUPERINTENDENT KING.

- I. EDUCATIONAL.—Study of a. Construction and use of tools, exercises in construction of a series of graded models, and their application in simple articles of utility. Fall, winter and spring, two hours a week, B Grammar schools.
- b. Growth and uses of native woods; care of tools; problems in construction of furniture, framing, and finishing. Fall, winter and spring, two hours a week, A Grammar schools.
- II. CARPENTERS' TRADE COURSE.—a. Construction, care and use of tools; growth and uses of native woods; seasoning and preparing lumber, as in Manual Training Courses. Extensive series of construction problems and apprentice work upon any construction in progress. Ten hours a week through the year.
- b. Carpenters' geometry and use of the steel square; construction of roofs inside and outside finish; stair building; estimates. Problems in graded series, and apprentice work in building and furniture construction. Ten hours a week through the year. This entire course is accompanied by architectural drawing.

A CHANCE FOR EVERYBODY.

BEREA COLLEGE

FOUNDED 1855

Over 20 teachers, 700 students (from 20 states). Best Library in Kentucky. No Saloons.

DEPARTMENTS:

For those NOT sufficiently advanced to get a teacher's certificate:

- I. Trade Schools: Carpentry, Housework, Printing—two years.
- II. Model Schools, preparing for Normal and the advanced courses.

For those sufficiently advanced to get a teacher's certificate:

- III. Farming and Agriculture, gardening, stock-raising, forestry, etc.—two years.
- IV. Domestic Science—Sewing, Cooking, etc.—two years.
- V. Normal Course for teachers—three years, with practice teaching.
- VI. Academy Course—four years, fitting for College, for business, and for life.

For those more advanced: VII. College Courses—Classical, Philosophical, and Literary. Adjunct Departments: VIII. Music—Reed Organ, Choral (free), Vocal, Piano, Theory. IX. Berea General Hospital—Two years course in the care of the sick.

Berea places the best education in reach of all. It is not a money-making institution. Its instruction is a free gift. It aims to help those who value education and will help themselves, and charges a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction. Students must also pay for their board. Expenses for term (12 weeks) may be brought within \$24, about half of which must be paid in advance.

The school is endorsed by Baptists, Congregationalists, Disciples, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations. For information or friendly advice address the Vice-President,

GEO. T. FAIRCHILD, LL. D., Berea, Madison Co., Ky.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

THE FARM.

THE COW.

A Class Essay at Berea College by EDWARD P. DUNCAN.

(Continued from last week.)

Care of the cow.

A good cow and good feed well fed are two essentials in milk production but they are no more essential than a good attendant and caretaker. He should be quiet, gentle, regular, even tempered and clean. He should arrange the work so that each division of it should have a time for doing, and then he should do it at that time. He should always work to the cow's comfort. He should not be a user of tobacco, as a cow despises the smell. He should see that she has a dry, light, roomy stall,—or in one word he should see that she is comfortable. He should see that her feed is not musty, dirty, decayed or frozen. In milking he should exercise great care and cleanliness. Her udder and flank should be clean, and if not they should be sponged with warm water and wiped dry. There should be no dust flying at milking time. As a milker he should be quiet, quick, and complete. For at least ten or fifteen minutes each day he should rub her with a fibre brush or a piece of bagging. She should be rubbed sufficiently to keep her free from dirt and dead skin. This rubbing gives enjoyment to the cow, and whatever gives her enjoyment helps to fill up the milk-pail a little fuller with milk.

Save the Manure.

The manure is another important consideration and neglect of this resource causes losses which should be avoided. The manure should and will pay for all extra work. The individual keeping only a single cow deems it unnecessary to build a receptacle for the storage of manure usually assuming the cost to be greater than it really is. Commercial fertilizers have, in a great measure, caused the indifference with which this great resource is often regarded but it is much better, economically and otherwise,—to buy food to make fertilizers than to buy fertilizers to make food. The dried manure of a cow is nearly one-half of the food consumed, but the manure produced contains 85 to 90 per cent of moisture, thus 100 pounds of dry matter makes from 375 to 400 pounds of manure, and to this must be added the bedding used, so that when a cow consumes 23 to 27 pounds of dry matter per day a quantity of manure amounting to 15 or 20 tons per year would be made. The value of liquid manure is often lost sight of in practice, but it is by far the most important. Liquid manure from the cow is especially rich in nitrogen.

(Continued next week.)

(Continued from the Home Department.)

The first needle ever used was the bill of the tailor-bird, who sows leaves together to make a nest and shelter for the young.

The first cloth maker was the weaver-bird that, from threads and vegetable filaments, manufactures a fabric quite waterproof and of very dense structure.

The ant hills of South Africa have been found to contain suspension bridges, passing from one gallery to another, and spanning a gulf of more than six inches.

The insect known as the water-beetman has a regular pair of oars, his legs being used as such. He swims on his back, as in that position there is less resistance to his progress.

The symple, a water insect, is provided with an anchor, exactly the shape of those used in ships. By means of this peculiar device, the insect holds himself firmly on any spot.

The nautilus is a natural boat, and has a sail by which the little animal is smoothly propelled through the water.

He rose with a scowl of disgust and walked slowly up the valley. A turn in the road brought him to a view that made his face brighten. A two-barreled, two-storied log house looked down upon a thrifty garden on one side and a rich pasture on the other. Everything about seemed to speak of comfort and good care. An old man in the yard was gathering apples. From up the valley came a tall young woman with a group of merry school children about her all busy seeing who could find the most different kinds of leaves.

William stopped and asked the old man if he could obtain lodging for the night. As he introduced himself, the young woman looked up quickly at the sound of his name, studied his face a moment, and afterwards answered rather absently to the children's questions about their leaves.

(Continued next week.)

THE SCHOOL.

A Story.

Written in five chapters by five different members of Uile Dulce Literary Society.

CHAPTER V.

Commencement was over. The spade had been taken home by a fun-loving resident alumnus, smuggled up into the attic and hung between the weather boards and plaster, there to stay until a class of juniors worthy to receive it should arise. The other graduates had gone, and William had finished his work for Mr. Leland, in whose employ he had been during term time ever since coming east. Then, on the first day in four years that was free from excitement and hurry, he awoke to find his surroundings all out of harmony with himself.

The floor was unsteady when he walked; the walls staggered against him; he picked up a chair and it weighed three times as much as it ought to weigh.

William wisely concluded that he was a sick man, and went to the old Scotch doctor across the street. The doctor gave him one sharp look, and thought, "Hm! Spent a few years sowing wild oats, and had too hard work to get rid of that crop and get in a better one." But all he said was, "Young man, if you want to stay in this world much longer and be good for anything, you must get out of doors for a while."

"But I can't," said William. "I must begin bookkeeping for Wanamaker next week."

"Oh, you must, must you? I suppose Wanamaker can't get along without you, and we'd all have to dress in fig leaves if Wanamaker should shut up shop."

William flushed a little. It wasn't on Wanamaker's account that he must keep his books, but on account of a good salary, and a vision of a home presided over by a flaxen haired beauty. Of course he couldn't ask her to reside unless he had some prospect of the wherewithal to make the home.

The doctor suddenly dropped his bantering manner, and said seriously, "there is something better for you than keeping books, even if you could stand it to stay in the house all the time. You could keep books when you came here four years ago. What did you take a college course for if you can't do something better than that now? You are free to go where you wish, and live your life where you are most needed. Take six months to get strong and see where you are needed most."

Three minutes had passed in the conversation with the old doctor, and William's conception of the purpose of life changed wonderfully.

Three hours later William was walking with the music teacher. In the past year they two had talked over almost all subjects with mutual pleasure, and now his first impulse was to tell her what a new idea of life had come to him, but his tongue cleaved to the roof of his mouth. Revelations were coming thick and fast that day, and the last one was that she couldn't appreciate any such idea. So when he reached his boarding house gate he said good-bye to her forever, and she did not seem exactly heart-broken.

Three months had passed, and William sat one day in a Kentucky valley, a beautiful one, but shut in on all sides by hills, and it seemed a fit symbol of his life. His experience since his talk with the old doctor had been a varied one. A few weeks spent under a canvas roof in southern New Jersey, sorting and packing fruit for the market; a visit with a class mate in Philadelphia, where he heard of a conductor of a mountain excursion party who was frantic because his cook had deserted him on the eve of the day the party was to start; a few weeks of cooking for that party of rich folks—so the summer had gone, and he had staid behind to get a closer acquaintance with the hills than was possible with the chattering pets of fortune around him.

He was growing stronger, but had not yet found where he was needed most. The children who picked the berries he packed did not seem to need very much. The rich people he cooked for needed a great deal but he did not see that he could supply their needs. Introspection not proving very pleasant, he turned his attention to things about him. A field on his right was grown up with green briar; one on his left with sassafras. "Too bad," he thought, "when folks in the cities haven't room to breathe. Well, my life is going to waste just about like those fields."

He rose with a scowl of disgust and walked slowly up the valley. A turn in the road brought him to a view that made his face brighten. A two-barreled, two-storied log house looked down upon a thrifty garden on one side and a rich pasture on the other. Everything about seemed to speak of comfort and good care. An old man in the yard was gathering apples. From up the valley came a tall young woman with a group of merry school children about her all busy seeing who could find the most different kinds of leaves.

William stopped and asked the old man if he could obtain lodging for the night. As he introduced himself, the young woman looked up quickly at the sound of his name, studied his face a moment, and afterwards answered rather absently to the children's questions about their leaves.

(Continued next week.)